

CONTENTS

PART A - GENERAL INFORMATION

I. INTRODUCTION	1
a) Background information about the state	1
b) Importance of the livestock sector in the state	3
II. ANIMAL HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE	4
a) Livestock Development and Protection Committee	4
b) Federal structure	6
c) Producers' organizations	7
d) Diagnostic laboratories	8
e) Abattoirs	9
III. CONTROL OF MOVEMENTS	9
a) Description of the system	9
b) Personnel	11
c) Statistics	11
IV. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRACING CAPABILITY	16
A) From abattoirs to farms of origin	16
b) From free states to control zones	17
V. EMERGENCY RESPONSES	17

PART B - CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

I. BACKGROUND	18
a) The campaign in Mexico	18
b) Chronology of the campaign in the state	21
II. SWINE CENSUS	21
III. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEYS	22
IV. RISK ANALYSIS FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER INTO YUCATAN	25
V. CONCLUSIONS	30

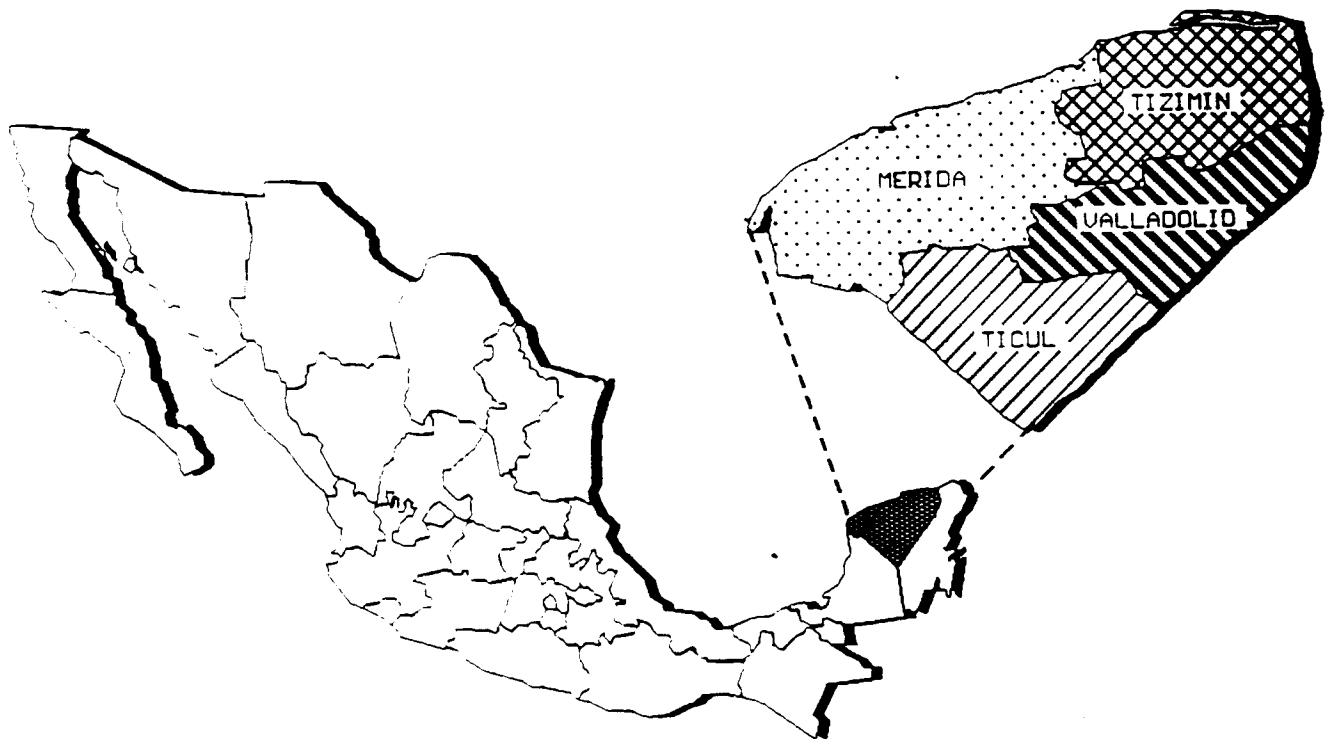
PART A - GENERAL INFORMATION

I. INTRODUCTION

a) BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT THE STATE

The State of Yucatán is bounded on the north and west by the Gulf of Mexico, on the east and south by the State of Quintana Roo, and on the southwest by the State of Campeche. It is located between 19° 43' and 21° 38' north latitude and 8° 26' and 11° 32' east longitude. The state has one large natural barrier: the Gulf of Mexico. It has an area of 38,508 km².

YUCATAN



The state is divided into four Rural Development Districts (RDD) comprising 106 municipalities:

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT	MUNICIPALITIES
MERIDA	Canshacab, Suma, Dzoncauich, Temax, Dzilam González, Dzidsantun, Dzilam de Bravo, Yobain, Hunucma, Tetiz, Kinchil, Chochola, Samahil, Celestún, Maxcanu, Kopoma, Opichen, Halacho, Motul, Sinanche, Telchac Pueblo, Telchac Puerto, Dzemul, Ixil, Chicxulub, Mococho, Baca, Yaxkukul, Muxupip, Tixkokob, Tixpehual, Seye, Acanceh, Timucuy, Hocaba, Sanahcat, Homun, Huhi, Tecoh, Cuzama, Tekit, Abala, Tekanto, Bokoba, Cacalchen, Teya, Tepakan, Tekal de Venegas, Izamal, Hoctun, Tahmek, Xoochel, Kantumil, Sudzal, Umán, Kanasin, Mérida, Ucu, Conkal, Progreso.
TICUL	Muna, Santa Elena, Oxkutzcab, Akil, Ticul, Dzan, Mani, Teabo, Chumayel, Mama, Chapab, Sacalum, Tekax, Peto, Tahdziu, Chacsinkim, Tixmehuac, Tzucacab.
TIZIMIN	Espita, Cenotillo, Dzitas, Quintana Roo, Tunkas, Sucila, Buctzotz, Panaba, Rio Lagartos, San Felipe, Tizimin, Calotmul, Temozon.
VALLADOLID	Yaxcaba, Cantamayec, Sotuta, Mayapan, Chamkom, Chikindzonot, Tekom, Cuncunul, Kava, Tinum, Uayma, Chichimila, Chemax, Tixcacalcupul, Valladolid.

Highways and roads.- The state has highways and roads linking the 106 municipalities. The most important highways with heaviest traffic in the state are:

Mérida-Progreso, which provides support for industrial, commercial, fishing, and tourist development; Mérida-Tizimin, which gives support to the agricultural, tourism and commercial sector; Mérida-Valladolid, which supports the agricultural and tourism sector; and Mérida-Tekax, which supports the agricultural sector.

The state is linked to the rest of the peninsula by the Mérida-Chetumal and Mérida-Puerto Juárez highways; and to the rest of the country by means of the Gulf highway.

Railroads.- The state's railroad system includes 553 km of rails, of which 536.25 km are trunk lines and 16.76 km are spurs and auxiliary tracks.

The railroad serves 37 municipalities in the state, starting with Mérida and including Progreso, Umán, Chochola, Kopoma, Maxcanú, Halacho, Kanasín, Acaceh, Tecoh, Chapab, Ticul, Oxkutzcab, Akil, Tekax, Tzucacab, Peto, Seye, Hocaba, Huhu, Sotuta, Tixpeual, Tixkokob, Cacalchén, Bokoba, Tekanto, Izamal, Sudzal, Tunkas, Quintana Roo, Dzitas, Espita, Calotmui, Tizimin, Tinum, Uayma and Valladolid.

Airports.- Yucatán has the "Lic. Manuel Crescencio Rejón" International Airport, through which the state is linked to domestic and international air networks. This airport is considered to be one of those with most traffic in the country, and by 1983 had reached reached an average of 200 flights a week.

Seaports.- With regard to maritime communications, the coast of the Gulf of Mexico is not favorable for navigation because of its shallow waters.

In the State of Yucatán, Progreso is practically the only port that links the state with others in this country and abroad.

The port of A Rigo Yukalpetén has a harbor with an area for ships in periods of bad weather.

b) IMPORTANCE OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN THE STATE

Yucatán is a state of great importance to the country's livestock industry, with a surplus production of many items. In 1994 trade in the swine, cattle and poultry sectors was as follows:

Swine sector: 280,000 animals for slaughter were shipped to other states within the country and 5,000 tons of meat on the carcass. Furthermore, 5,000 hogs were brought in for breeding stock, most of them from the United States and Canada, and also from other classical swine fever free zones in Mexico. In addition, 7,000 tons of processed products were brought in.

Bovine sector: 19,000 animals for slaughter were shipped to other states and 9,000 tons of meat. Likewise, 1,000 tons of meat were imported and 21,000 calves for fattening.

Poultry sector: 20 million birds for slaughter were exported from the state, 27,000 tons of table eggs and 18,000 tons of meat on the carcass. Furthermore, 400,000 birds were imported as breeding stock and 2,000 tons of processed products.

II. ANIMAL HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE STATE

a) LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE

In the State of Yucatán, the Livestock Development and Protection Committee plays a very important role within the animal health infrastructure because the State Government does not include an animal health infrastructure as such, but the Committee, through its subcommittees and departments and in coordination with the Federal Government through the Livestock Subdelegation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Production and Rural Development (SAGAR), performs activities to achieve success in animal health campaigns of regional interest. These activities are coordinated by the State Program for Control of Movements and Animal Health Campaigns.

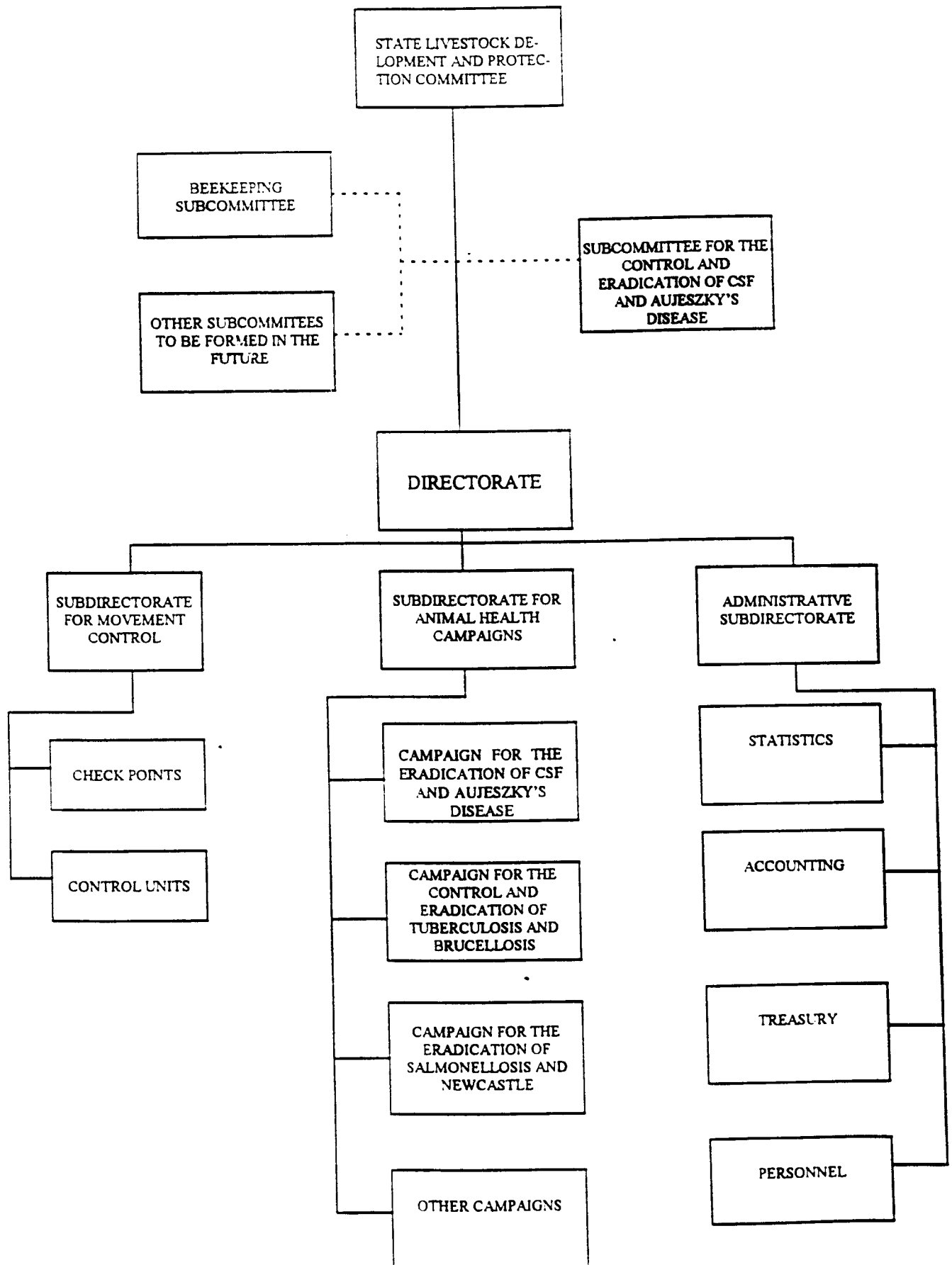
The Livestock Promotion and Protection Committee is made up of:

- Southeastern Poultry Producers' Association
- Regional Livestock Producers' Union of Yucatán
- Regional Livestock Producers' Union of Eastern Yucatán
- Mayan Beekeepers' Society
- Local Swine Producers' Association of Mérida
- Union of Swine-Producing Communal Farms

The latter two in turn make up the Committee for the Control and Eradication of Classical Swine Fever and Other Swine Diseases in the State of Yucatán.

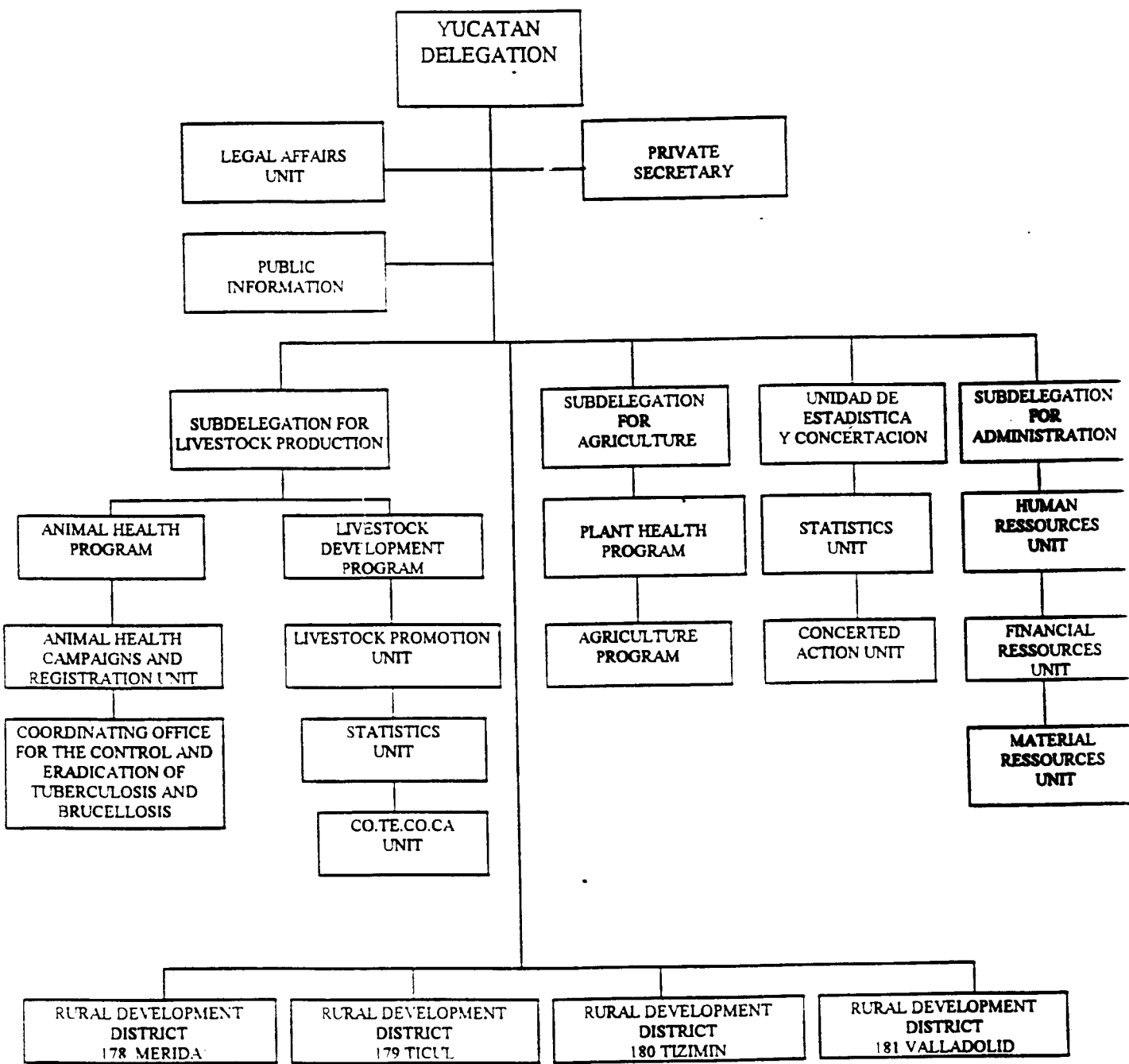
The following organization chart shows the various functions performed by the Committee through its subcommittees and departments.

STATE MOVEMENT CONTROL AND ZOOSANITARY CAMPAIGNS PROGRAM



b) FEDERAL STRUCTURE

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Production and Rural Development (SAGAR) has a state delegation in Yucatán, of which the livestock production subdelegation is a part and covers animal health and livestock development programs. Its organization chart is shown below:



The personnel assigned to the animal health area in the livestock production subdelegation performs the following functions:

Subdelegation for Livestock Production.- One veterinarian to coordinate, evaluate and supervise activities in the state related to livestock promotion and animal health.

Animal health program.- One veterinarian to coordinate, evaluate and supervise animal health activities in keeping with the Federal Animal Health Law and the Official Mexican Standards.

when...
Animal Health Campaigns and Records Unit.- One veterinarian and one agricultural technician to provide follow up for animal health campaigns under the Official Mexican Standards and to maintain control of the records of commercial, industrial and service companies related to the livestock sector.

Coordinating Office for the Control and Eradication of Tuberculosis and Brucellosis.- One veterinarian as state coordinator, four supervisory veterinarians and two laboratory veterinarians to coordinate the activities directed in the first instance towards carrying out intensive control of the bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis campaigns.

In summary, there are nine veterinarians and one agricultural technician.

c) PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The producers' organizations are given in section a) **Livestock Development and Protection Committee.**

In accordance with Mexican Official Emergency Standards NOM EM 005 ZOO 1994 and NOM EM 012 ZOO 1994 for avian influenza and classical swine fever, respectively (Appendices 1 and 2), the responsibility for operating the campaign in all the states must be shared by the Federal Government, the State Governments, the Livestock Development and Protection Committees, producers' unions and associations, producers, owners, merchants, shippers, businessmen, industrialists and other individuals and organizations linked to the livestock sector in the role corresponding to each in accordance with the activities they perform.

The state livestock development and protection committees, the animal health campaign subcommittees, the swine producers' unions and associations, and the processing industry related to the country's livestock activities, in coordination with the Ministry and the state governments, shall contribute to strengthening the campaigns' activities, including those related to public information programs.

d) DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

Yucatán has a central regional laboratory, located in Mérida, which has been approved by the Ministry of Agriculture's General Animal Health Directorate for the diagnosis of classical swine fever, Aujeszky's disease, avian salmonellosis, Newcastle disease, brucellosis, bovine paralytic rabies, and ticks and the diseases they transmit.

This laboratory has the necessary equipment for making the following tests: clinical analyses, bacteriology, mycology, pathology, immunofluorescence, parasitology, serology, immunoperoxidase, ELISA, and toxicology for the diagnosis of diseases of all domestic species and wild animals.

As part of the surveillance and monitoring activities conducted at the central regional laboratory in Mérida, Yucatán, to support the various campaigns, the following tests were run:

YEAR	CLASSICAL	SWINE FEVER	NEWCASTLE DISEASE	AVIAN	SALMONELLOSIS
	SEROLOGY	LF.		BACTERIOLOGY	SEROLOGY
1993	82	2	889	400	39
1994	3,149	8	551	678	474
1995	3,912	1	759	429	1,650
TOTAL	7,143	11	2,199	1,542	2,163

In addition, the following laboratories have been approved for the diagnosis of avian salmonellosis and Newcastle disease:

- Central Regional Diagnostic Laboratory in Mérida.
Km. 4 Mérida-Motul Highway, Mérida.
SAGAR registration No. -002
- Sanjor Diagnostic and Quality Control Laboratory
Calle 9 No. 99-A, Umán, Yuc.
SAGAR registration No. -016
- Jorge E. Fernández Martín Diagnostic Laboratory
Calle 18 No. 205 entre 29 and 31, Col. García Gineres
Mérida, Yuc.
SAGAR registration No. -029

e) ABATTOIR 3

There are 30 abattoirs in the State of Yucatán for the slaughter of hogs and cattle and five more for poultry.

Of a total of 35 abattoirs, three are classified as Federal Inspection Type (TIF). The directory of these abattoirs, giving the location, type of slaughter and installed capacity, is attached (Appendix 3).

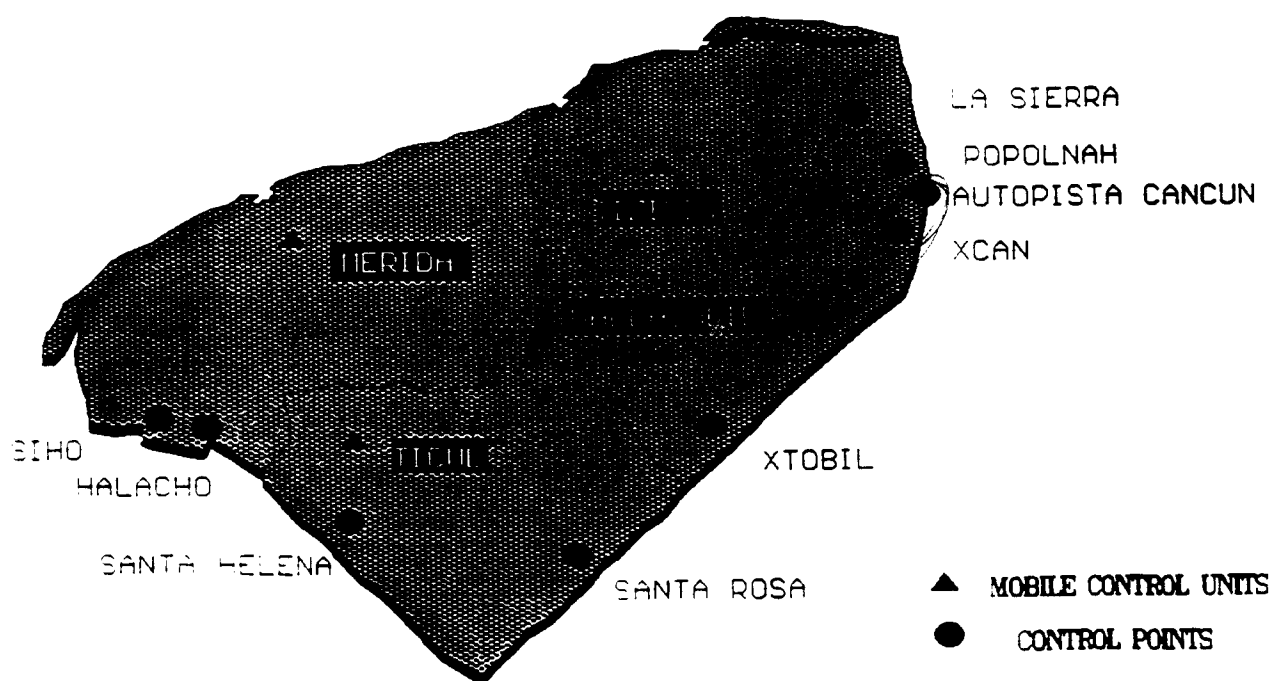
III. CONTROL OF MOVEMENTS

a) DESCRIPTION OF THE SYSTEM

As stated in Section II, **Animal Health Infrastructure**, the state government does not have an animal health infrastructure as such, and the resources of the state, SAGAR and the producers are channelled into the State Program for Control of Movements and Animal Health Campaigns.

The State Program for the Control of Movements and Animal Health Campaigns has nine animal health inspection booths and a center for the issuance of the official federal documentation. These are located in Halachó, Sihó, Santa Elena, Santa Rosa, Xtobil, Xcan, Popolnah, La Sierra, the Mérida-Yucatán Express Highway, and Umán (document issuance center).

MOVEMENT CONTROL POINTS



The personnel presently assigned to operate these checkpoints consists of 85 elements, distributed in three shifts at each checkpoint as follows:

CHECKPOINTS	PERSONNEL
Halachó	22
Sihó	3
Santa Elena	6
Santa Rosa	7
Xtobil	6
Xcan	13
Popolnah	6
La Sierra	6
Expressway	6
Umán	3
Total	78

In addition, there are 2 people to cover sick leaves and absences and 5 people to cover staff vacations.

The checkpoints' operations follow a schedule of 48 hours (2 days) of work for 96 hours (4 days) of rest.

Halachó has 18 inspectors, 3 shift leaders and 1 custodian, because it is the main point of entry into the state and the vehicle traffic is heavier than at the other checkpoints.

Xcan is the next most important checkpoint in the state, and has 3 shift leaders, 9 inspectors on a continuous basis and one more person for support on Saturdays and Sundays, which is when inspections increase because of tourists en route to Valladolid and Chichén Itzá.

The Santa Rosa checkpoint has 6 inspectors from Sunday to Thursday and one more for support on Fridays and Saturdays due to the increase in vehicle traffic.

Sihó has only 3 inspectors because it is a gravel road without much traffic.

Umán also had three people to issue the official documentation for shipments which are leaving the state and require this.

At all the other checkpoints there are 6 people.

At all the inspection points there is a radio communication system for any problems that may arise.

Radio control.- The central offices have equipment by which to communicate with all the checkpoints. This is operated by three people, who work 24 hours with 48 hours of rest. Here, work goes on 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Mobile units.- These are vans equipped with radio communications, which provide support for the operations at the various points for control of movements.

b) PERSONNEL

The following table shows the personnel and vehicles available at the various assignment points.

PERSONNEL ASSIGNED TO THE STATE COMMITTEE FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION IN THE STATE OF YUCATAN

ASSIGNMENT	NUMBER OF PERSONNEL	VEHICLES
ADMINISTRATIVE	14	2
CHECKPOINTS	85	2
LABORATORY	13	1
ABATTOIRS (TIF)	7	1
MOBILE UNITS	5	5
AIRPORT	6	1
PORTS	5	0
RADIO CENTRAL	3	0
INTERNAL INSPECTION	2	2
MAINTENANCE	2	1
TOTAL	142	15

Source: State Program for Control of Movements and Animal Health Campaigns

c) STATISTICS

From October 1993 to March 1995, the following commercial shipments of swine products and by-products entered the State of Yucatán. The inspection of documents was made at the various points for the control of movements and the physical inspection of 100% of the shipments was made at the time of unloading.

**COMMERCIAL SHIPMENTS OF SWINE PRODUCTS AND BY-PRODUCTS
1993-1995**

MONTH	FROZEN MEAT VISCERA		COLD MEATS	
	SHIPMENTS INSPECTED	KGS.	SHIPMENTS INSPECTED	KGS.
1993				
October	7	105,807	31	515,587
November	13	263,922	35	548,528
December	13	290,253	51	828,821
1994				
January	9	163,565	28	396,695
February	7	136,078	27	383,685
March	15	294,201	36	445,936
April	8	152,662	31	509,800
May	16	235,701	36	553,800
June	9	171,307	35	595,933
July	6	107,777	29	458,342
August	7	142,955	32	513,204
September	11	159,463	44	581,378
October	8	99,911	42	584,724
November	13	179,203	42	590,464
December	12	121,745	56	759,659
1995				
January	7	106,207	36	418,204
February	5	61,037	36	388,254
March	6	63,992	54	579,825

The following tables show a summary of vehicles inspected at the various control checkpoints in 1994 and from January to March of 1995.

**SUMMARY OF VEHICLES INSPECTED AT CHECKPOINTS
FOR THE CONTROL OF MOVEMENTS**

SPECIES	1994		JANUARY TO MARCH 1995	
	QUANTITY	TOTAL	QUANTITY	TOTAL
Live Animals				
Entering	558		2,332	
Leaving	3,543		11,795	
Transit	28	4,129	252	14,379
By-Products				
Entering	659		2,724	
Leaving	3,445		11,114	
Transit	171	4,275	386	14,224
Plant Products				
Entering	4,462		14,411	
Leaving	4,639		16,681	
Transit	143	9,244	896	31,988
Forest Products				
Entering	32		1,350	
Leaving	3		108	
Transit	0	35	174	1,632
Totals for:				
Entering	5,711		20,817	
Leaving	11,630		39,698	
Transit	342		1,708	
GRAND TOTAL:	17,683		62,223	

Source: State Program for Control of Movements and Animal Health Campaigns

Any vehicles that did not meet the necessary sanitary requirements for entering the State of Yucatán were not allowed to enter. The following table shows the number of vehicles rejected by month and year.

VEHICLES REJECTED

MONTH	1993	1994	1995
January	0	20	13
February	0	35	14
March	11	42	8
April	15	24	6
May	20	15	1
June	55	17	
July	15	25	
August	8	14	
September	6	9	
October	11	18	
November	15	45	
December	16	23	
TOTAL	172	287	42

At the airport in Mérida, Yucatán, all domestic and international flights coming from zones of risk were inspected as support for plant and animal health campaigns of regional concern. The origin and frequency of these flights can be seen in the following table.

FLIGHTS INSPECTED COMING FROM ZONES OF RISK

ORIGIN	NO. OF FLIGHTS	
	1994	1995
Mexico City	3,854	1,480
Cancun, Q. Roo	1,095	414
Veracruz, Ver.	153	65
Chetumal, Q. Roo	153	65
Oaxaca, Oax.	204	78
Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chis.	104	39
Guatemala	104	39
	208	48
Total	5,875	2,228

Ships docking in Puerto Progreso from 1993 to April 1995 were as follows:

**BREAKDOWN OF INTERNATIONAL SHIPS CALLING AT THE
MARITIME TERMINAL IN PROGRESO, YUCATAN**

MONTH	1993	1994	1995
January	22	22	25
February	21	31	15
March	18	30	21
April	15	31	19
May	21	29	
June	22	20	
July	25	27	
August	19	28	
September	13	26	
October	26	26	
November	22	25	
December	27	21	
TOTAL:	251	316	80

Products confiscated at the various checkpoints for control of movements in the State of Yucatán were:

**CONFISCATIONS AT CHECKPOINTS FOR CONTROL OF MOVEMENTS
1993 - 1995**

PRODUCT	1993	1994	1995
Cold cuts or sausages	441 kgs	2,685 kgs	374 kgs
Fresh pork	324 kgs	1,145 kgs	126 kgs
Pork dishes	64 kgs	213 kgs	33 kgs
Cracklings (deep-fried pork)	84 kgs	285 kgs	76 kgs
Lard and blood sausage	74 kgs	225 kgs	58 kgs
Others (tacos, sandwiches, etc.)	267 kgs	1,405 kgs	232 kgs
Chicken meat		255 kgs	661 kgs
Turkey meat		118 kgs	42 kgs
Eggs		38,643 pieces	9,946 pieces
Poultry (chickens, hens, ducks, etc.)		6,571 heads	1,442 heads
Others (Cardboard boxes, bags of food, separators, etc.)		4,260 pieces	12,529 pieces

Since September 1993, 5,177 hogs have entered the State of Yucatán from the points of origin shown in the following table:

SWINE ENTERING THE STATE OF YUCATAN

POINT OF ORIGIN	FREQUENCY	NO. OF HEAD
Mexico (Sonora and Sinaloa)	8	719
U.S.A.	17	2,260
Canada	10	1,568
England	1	182
Denmark	1	448
TOTAL	37	5,177

Movements of poultry and poultry products and by-products from January 1994 to March 1995 are shown in detail in Appendix 9.

IV. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRACING CAPABILITY

a) FROM ABATTOIRS TO FARMS OF ORIGIN

The Federal Inspection Type (TIF) abattoirs have a system which permits retrospective tracing of animals, if necessary. Each abattoir has an official veterinarian who inspects the animals ante- and post-mortem.

Each lot of animals is placed in a pen, and slaughtering is done under a pen-by-pen schedule. If any abnormality is detected during the inspection, the lot to which the animal belongs can be determined and the farm of origin can be identified through the plant's records.

When slaughter takes place in municipal abattoirs, the control of animals entering them is by means of the waybill, which gives the animal's ownership and brand, so if an abnormality is detected during inspection, the animal's origin can be determined.

b) FROM FREE ZONES TO CONTROL ZONES

All shipments of swine products entering the state from control zones undergo a physical and document inspection at the checkpoints for control of movements that provide protection for the state.

In addition, all products must come from authorized Federal Inspection Type (TIF) plants and the meat from which they are made must also come from TIF abattoirs. With this, it is possible to know the TIF plant of origin by means of the zoosanitary certificate, and by the lot number the abattoir and point of origin of the animals can be determined.

It should be mentioned that the entry of live hogs from control zones into free zones is not permitted, thus preventing the greatest source of risk.

V. EMERGENCY RESPONSES

A subsystem has been implemented in Mexico for surveillance of exotic diseases, which is based on the Mexico-United States Commission for the Prevention of Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Other Exotic Animal Diseases (CPA). This system covers the three sanitary defense barriers.

The activities of the first barrier include maintaining a data bank on the worldwide occurrence of diseases, based essentially on information from the OIE and other publications. Information is also provided about possible risks derived from the importation of products and animals, which contributes to the establishment of adequate sanitary requirements.

This system also had qualified field personnel, a high security diagnostic laboratory and a system for data entry and analysis.

To carry out epizootiological surveillance, investigation of suspected cases of exotic diseases, and public information and training activities, the CPA has eight regional coordinating offices and 15 zone coordinators, located strategically throughout the country. In this way a constant presence is maintained and emphasis is placed on the second defense barrier, which is timely detection of any problems that arise.

In the event of the detection of a positive outbreak of an exotic disease, the National Animal Health Emergency Mechanism (DINESA) is activated, whose function is the control and eradication of diseases (activities of the third defense barrier).

One of the most important activities of the DINESA is setting up the State Animal Health Emergency Groups (GEESA). To form a GEESA, a course/simulation exercise on exotic diseases is given to selected veterinarians in the state. The next phase is a second course given to participants who have shown aptitudes for organization, leadership, and good decision-making under pressure during the first course.

The function of a GEESA is to act quickly, effectively and in an organized manner in the eventuality of an animal health emergency. At present 24 state groups have been formed, with 619 veterinarians. In the Yucatán Peninsula, comprising the States of Yucatán, Quintana Roo and Campeche, a course/simulation exercise is being given from June 19 to 24 of this year for the purpose of forming a GEESA, which in this case will be regional.

Contingency funds. There are no contingency funds in the state in the event of the occurrence of an outbreak of an exotic disease. However, if such a problem were to arise, special contributions would be made, and producers, the State Government and the Federal Government, through the State Delegation of SAGAR, in coordination with the DINESA, would conduct the control and eradication activities.

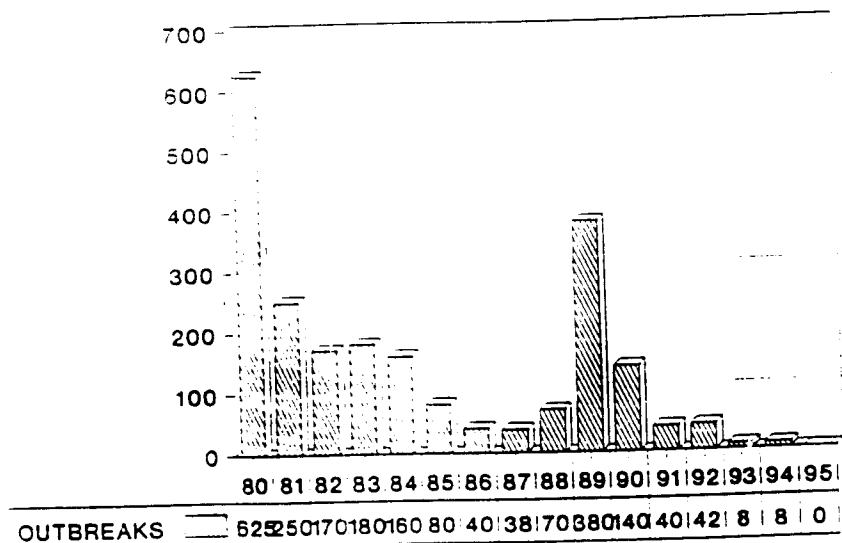
PART B - CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER

I. BACKGROUND

a) THE CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO

A decree published in the Federal Official Gazette of March 25, 1980, established the National Campaign for the Control and Eradication of Hog Cholera, now known as classical swine fever, and the corresponding program, which was to be general, compulsory, and permanent in nature throughout all the nation's territory; it was subsequently amended by decrees published on May 12 and September 28, 1992, and May 20, 1993. On February 25, 1994, a draft of Official Mexican Standard NOM 005 ZOO-93 National Campaign Against Classical Swine Fever was published (Appendix 2). On January 25, 1995, the Official Mexican Emergency Standard NOM 012 ZOO-1994, National Campaign Against Classical Swine Fever, was published, and was amended by a decree published on May 2, 1995. In 1990, the campaign was strengthened by the reincorporation of the General Animal Health Directorate, and since then significant progress has been made.

CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER IN MEXICO



Progress and current status. In 1978, 58 municipalities in northern Sonora were incorporated into the eradication phase, and in 1990 the State of Chihuahua entered this same phase. In 1991 the States of Baja California, California Sur and 11 municipalities in southern Sonora were freed of this disease. In October 1992, the State of Sinaloa was incorporated into the eradication phase, and 1993 saw the incorporation of the States of Coahuila (November), Nuevo León (February), Tamaulipas (November) and Yucatán (September). In addition, in 1993 freedom from this disease was gained by the States of Chihuahua (September), Sinaloa (November) and finally, in April 1995, Yucatán. The States of Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán, Querétaro, Puebla and Tlaxcala have remained in the intensive control phase since 1992.

The current status of the campaign is as follows:

The States of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Sonora and Yucatán remain in the phase of freedom from classical swine fever.

Baja California Sur had an outbreak in May 1993. This outbreak was controlled by depopulation, without the use of vaccine. The state recovered its disease-free status in December 1993, upon completing six months without any cases.

A second outbreak occurred in Baja California Sur in November 1994, and the same policy was utilized to control it. After intensive sampling with negative results, the state recovered its status as a classical swine fever free zone in May 1995, six months after the outbreak.

In the States of Coahuila, Nuevo León and Tamaulipas, monitoring was recently concluded for the purpose of evaluating their zoosanitary status with respect to classical swine fever, and it is expected that during the present month of June they will be declared free of classical swine fever.

Durango and Quintana Roo are in the eradication phase.

In May 1994, Aguascalientes, Colima, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas were incorporated into the regional program for the eradication of classical swine fever (central-western region), which is directed towards preparing the region for incorporation into the eradication phase in December 1995. The program in this region is characterized by a strengthening of the quarantine infrastructure, maintaining intensive vaccination, equipping the laboratories, and training technicians for the diagnosis, monitoring, swine farm sentinelling, formation of Emergency Animal Health Groups and epizootiological surveillance.

In March 1995, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Federal District, Campeche and Tabasco began an intensive regional control program (central-southern region). In this region activities such as intensive vaccination, identification of high risk areas, monitoring and surveillance at slaughterhouses are conducted.

CSF CURRENT STATUS

1995



b) CHRONOLOGY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE

The last outbreak of classical swine fever in the state was in August 1982 in the municipality of Tixkokob. In 1991, the program for accreditation of veterinarians began, and was reflected in a marked increase in the number of hogs vaccinated. Finally, vaccination was prohibited in September 1993 and the eradication phase was then initiated, and the state was declared free of classical swine fever as published in the Federal Daily Gazette on April 1, 1995 (Appendix 4).

II. SWINE CENSUS

There is a detailed swine census for the State of Yucatán, which is attached (Appendix 5) and is summarized in the following tables:

CONSOLIDATED FIGURES ON HOG FARMS AND THEIR POPULATION BY RURAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

R.D.D.	FARMS	BREEDING STOCK	SWINE FOR SLAUGHTER	SITE 2	SITE 3
Mérida	191	43,569	165,573	48,000	108,000
Ticul	14	6,479	22,239	6,000	7,000
Tizimin	-	-	-	-	-
Valladolid	10	9,663	440	33,000	-
TOTAL	215	59,711	188,252	87,000	115,000

INVENTORY OF BACKYARD SWINE PRODUCTION BY RURAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

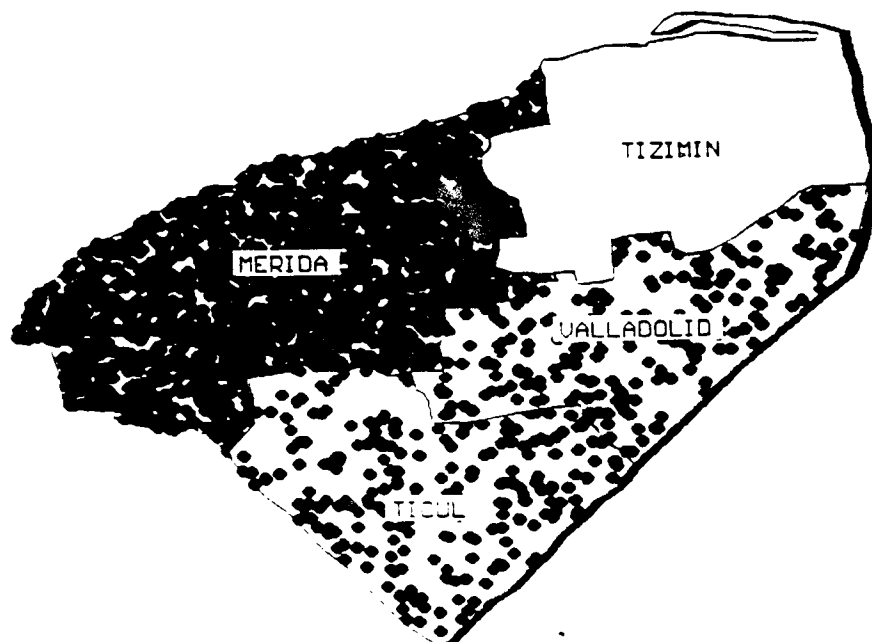
DISTRICT	INVENTORY/HEADS
Mérida	80,157
Ticul	11,905
Tizimin	1,588
Valladolid	20,604
TOTAL	114,254

III. CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEYS

Since September 1993, the date on which the State of Yucatán entered the eradication phase, a total of 7,154 tests have been run to diagnose classical swine fever in the "Dr. Arturo Medina Figueras" Regional Reference Animal Pathology Laboratory. Of these, 5,177 were of samples from hogs that were quarantined upon entering the state and 1,977 were done as a part of monitoring and surveillance activities conducted in the state.

Finally, in order to declare the State of Yucatán a classical swine fever free zone, in March 1995 the 215 farms using advanced techniques were sampled in accordance with the protocol for the evaluation of classical swine fever zoosanitary status sent by the Animal Health Campaigns Division. A total of 2,459 samples was collected on these farms. This survey is summarized in the following map and table.

CSF SEROLOGICAL SAMPLING COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS



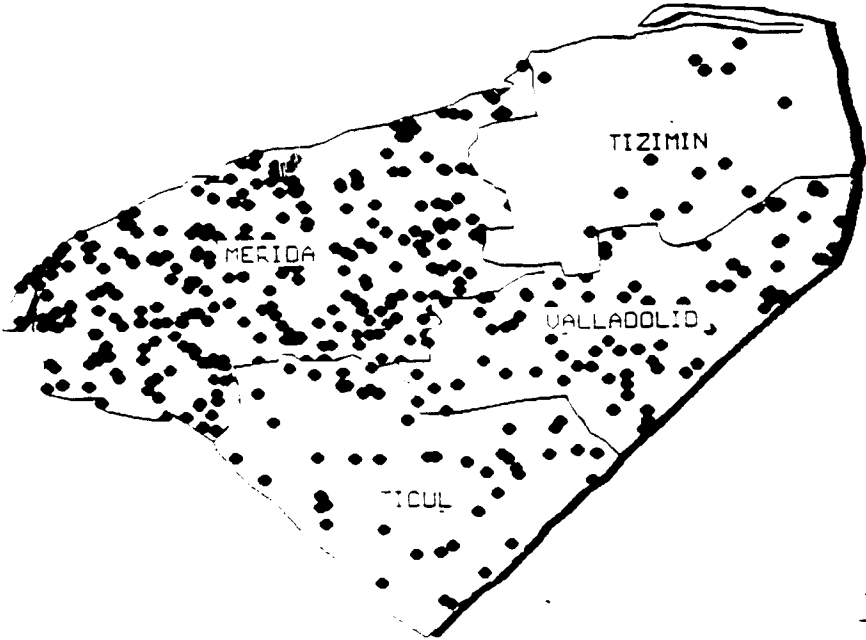
1 dot = 1 sample

For the survey of rural or backyard swine production, a total of 429 samples was obtained from the four Rural Development Districts.

SEROLOGICAL SURVEY OF RURAL SWINE PRODUCTION
IN THE STATE OF YUCATAN BY RRD

DISTRICTS	TOTAL SAMPLES COLLECTED BY DISTRICT
Mérida	279
Ticul	50
Tizimin	14
Valladolid	86
TOTAL	429

CSF SEROLOGICAL SAMPLING
SMALL LAND OPERATIONS



1 dot = 1 sample

The results were 2,888 sera that were negative for classical swine fever antibodies by the immunoperoxidase test done by the National Animal Health Diagnostic Services Center (CENASA).

A report on the results is attached (Appendix 6).

SEROLOGICAL SURVEY FOR CSF IN YUCATAN
COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF FARMS PER MUNICIPALITY	SAMPLES REQUIRED PER FARM	TOTAL NUMBER OF SAMPLES
ABALA	10	17	170
ACANECH	3	16	48
BOCOBA	1	5	5
CALCACHEN	2	14	42
CANTAMAYEC	7	25	175
CHAPAB	2	5	10
CHICXULUB	2	5	10
CHOCHOLA	6	5	30
CHUMAYEL	3	19	57
CONKAL	13	5	70
CUZAMA	4	5	20
DZAN	1	9	9
DZINDZANTUN	1	5	5
HALACHO	9	5	45
HOCABA	1	6	6
HOCTUM	4	14	56
HOMUN	5	5	25
HUHI	1	5	5
HUNUCMA	5	8	40
IZAMAL	1	5	5
KANACIN	8	5	40
KINCHIL	1	5	5
KOPOMA	8	29	232
MAMA	1	15	15
MAXCANU	5	5	15
MERIDA	28	15	465
MOTUL	4	10	40
MUNA	1	36	36
OPICHEN	12	16	176
OXKUTZCAB	1	5	5
PROGRESO	5	19	114
SAMAHIL	2	5	10
SANTA ELENA	1	32	32
SEYE	3	12	36
SOTUTA	2	15	30
TEABO	1	5	5
TECOH	10	5	45
T.DE VENEGAS	3	5	15
TEKANTO	2	14	28
TEKAX	2	15	30
TEKIT	3	5	15
TEPACAN	1	26	26
TETEX	4	5	20
TEYA	1	5	5
THANMEK	1	5	5
TICUL	1	21	21
TIMUCUY	5	6	30
TIXKOKOB	4	5	20
TIXPEHUAL	1	26	26
UAYMA	1	7	7
UMAN	9	7	63
VALLADOLID	1	5	5
YOBAIN	2	7	14
TOTAL	215	581	2,464

IV. RISK ANALYSIS FOR THE REINTRODUCTION OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER INTO YUCATAN.

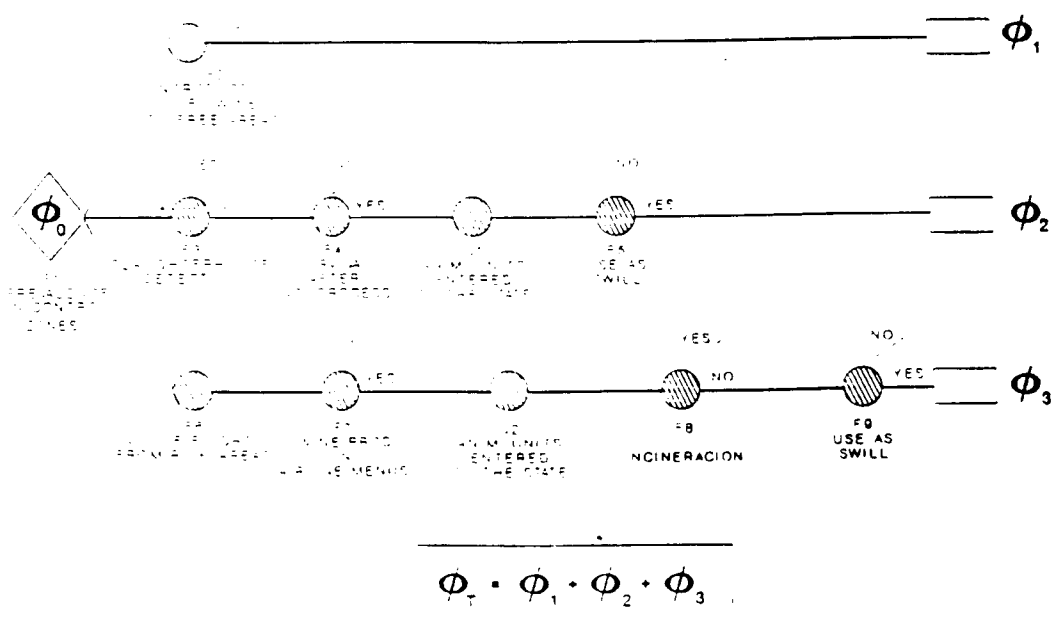
The risks of reintroduction of CSF are grouped under three major headings:

- Introduction of infected live hogs.
- Introduction of the virus through contaminated meat products.
- Garbage from airline kitchens.

The initial event is the existence of CSF on farms in zones in the control and eradication phases. To quantify the risk, it is necessary to know the prevalence of the disease in those zones.

The following diagram shows the possible routes of reintroduction of the disease.

SCENARIO TREE FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER TO A FREE ZONE



φ0

The number of outbreaks of classical swine fever has decreased markedly during recent years. The estimate of the gross prevalence based on the animals affected per year and the population at risk does not include animals infected subclinically with strains of medium and low virulence, so that it underestimates the actual level of infection. For this parameter, a prevalence was used ranging between 15% and 50%, with a most probable value of 30%, which undoubtedly is an overestimate but gives greater security in the risk analysis.

a) Introduction of infected live hogs

hogs in zones

F1

The probability that a hog from a control or eradication zone is infected is given by the prevalence. At present the law prohibits the entry into free zones of live hogs coming from zones with a lower zoosanitary status. This is reinforced by the infrastructure for the control of movements, so this factor represents a minimum risk.

b) Introduction of the virus through contaminated meat products

low of meat

F2

All hogs used to make products going to free zones must be slaughtered in TIF abattoirs, which guarantees the quality of the ante- and post-mortem inspection. Detection in the abattoir is limited only to clinically sick animals, for which there is a very high probability of detection. However, due to the existence of carrier animals with no clinical signs of infection, the detection capability drops to a fairly low level.

F3

All pork meat products authorized for movement into free zones must undergo heat treatment of at least 70° C for 30 min. or 80° C for 3 min. In practice, some plants use temperatures of 80° C for up to 30 min. All plants must have the TIF registration and a full-time official inspector who verifies the general hygiene of the process and compliance with the required times and temperatures. Under these conditions, destruction of the virus is practically guaranteed.

Q1

The number of animal units influences the risk estimate. In 1994 7,000 tons of pork products entered Sonora coming from control or eradication zones. If it is estimated that an average of 50 kgs. of products is obtained from one hog, it can be deduced that during that year the equivalent of 140,000 hogs (animal units) was introduced into the state.

F4

The use of meat waste products in feeding swine (garbage) is one of the principal risk factors for the introduction of CSF into free zones, and it is also one of the most difficult to quantify. Most of the products are used for human consumption and only a marginal fraction wasted. There is no official control on the use of food leftovers; however, part of the garbage ends up in municipal dumps and the remaining fraction may be used in hog feed. Waste products in control zones are diluted with pork wastes originating in the free zone, so the risk is reduced. In the model, it is assumed that contact with wastes contaminated with the virus would cause an outbreak.

Airline kitchen wastes

F5

Yucatán has an international airport at which official inspections are made, and also has an incinerator. An average of 5,875 domestic and international flights arrive annually at this airport coming from zones of risk.

F6

All the airlines have been notified officially that they should not include pork products in the menus they serve on flights going into free zones. Most of these products have been replaced by turkey products.

Q2

The value of this parameter was obtained by multiplying the average number of persons per flight (120), the percentage that do not consume food (20%), and an estimate of the weight of the pork products contained in a portion. The product was transformed into animal units under the same criterion as in Q1.

F7

All waste products from airline kitchens are incinerated, thus eliminating the risk. However, a probability was included that a portion would not be incinerated and would be used in swine feed.

F8

For this parameter, the same criteria are used as in F4.

The following table shows the ranges of probabilities used in the quantitative estimate of reintroduction of the disease. As can be observed, the probability of an outbreak in the most probable scenario is 3×10^{-7} , which is extremely low. It is important to point out that in the eventuality of an outbreak, exportations would be suspended immediately until eradication had been achieved.

RISK ANALYSIS FOR THE REINTRODUCTION OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER TO YUCATAN

FACTOR		BEST CASE SCENARIO	MOST LIKELY SCENARIO	WORST CASE SCENARIO
phi 0	disease prevalence in control zones	0.15	0.3	0.5
F1	introduction of swine to free zones	0.0000001	0.0000001	0.000001
F2	slaughterhouse non detection	0.7	0.8	0.9
F3	survival after industrial process	1.00E-20	1.00E-17	1.00E-15
Q1	animal units entered (products)	126000	140000	168000
F4	use as swill	0.03	0.05	0.07
F5	# flights from risk areas	5581.25	5875	6462.5
F6	swine products in airline menus	0.0000001	0.000001	0.00001
Q2	animal units in airline menus	0.003	0.017	0.045
F7	waste not incinerated or thermically processed	1.00E-05	1.00E-04	1.00E-03
F8	use as swill	0.03	0.05	0.07

phi 1 (phi 0 x F1)	0.000000015	0.00000003	0.0000005
phi 2 (phi 0 x F2 x F3 x Q1 x F4)	4.41E-18	1.68E-14	5.292E-12
phi 3 (phi 0 x F5 x F6 x Q2 x F7 x F8)	7.53469E-13	1.49813E-09	1.01784E-06
ANUAL RISK	1.50008E-08	3.01498E-07	6.01785E-06

V. CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study is international recognition of disease and pest free zones within the framework of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The regionalization document proposed by the United States during the Tripartite Meeting on Risk Analysis and Regionalization held in August 1993, is used as the basis for such recognition.

Based on the above, and given that:

1. The State of Yucatan is bordered by classical swine fever in-control states, Campeche and Quintana Roo. However, the last case in Campeche occurred in 1983, and in Quintana Roo in 1981.
2. In Yucatan, the last case occurred in August, 1982, being declared officially free on April 1st, 1995.
3. Vaccination was officially suspended in September, 1993.
4. Strict control of movements is maintained at points of entry into the state.
5. Importation of live hogs into the state is prohibited and swine products are moved under conditions that ensure health safety.
6. Periodic serological sampling is conducted and there is an adequate epidemiological surveillance system.
7. In the event of any cases of classical swine fever, the policy calls for sanitary slaughter.
8. The number of existing farms is known and statistics are kept on the importation of products at the control posts.

Recognition of the State of Yucatan as classical swine fever free zone in risk category R_n is requested.

APPENDIX 3

Directory of abbatoirs in the State Yucatán

SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA Y DESARROLLO RURAL
 DELEGACION ESTATAL EN YUCATAN
 SUBDELEGACION DE GANADERIA
 PROGRAMA DE SALUD ANIMAL

RASTROS AVICOLAS

E M P R E S A	MUNICIPIO	CAPACIDAD INSTALADA	DIAS DE MATANZA
Industria Avícola del Sureste	UMAN	28,000	Lunes a Sabado
Industrializadora de Carnes y Productos Agropecuarios, S.A. de C.V.	TIXKOKOB	10,000	Lunes a Sabado
Granja Emporio, S.A. de C.V.	UMAN	10,000	Lunes a Sabado
Avlproductos Sanjor, S.A. de C.V (Plantas TIF No. 97-A)	MERIDA	16,000	Lunes a Sabado
Pollo Industrializado de México,S.A	KANASIN	28,000	Lunes a Sabado

*Por turno de 8 horas

DIRECTORIO DE RASTROS DEL ESTADO DE YUCATAN

MUNICIPIO	DIRECCION	DIAS DE MATANZA		CANTIDAD SEMANAL		CORRALES	
		CERDOS	BOVINOS	CERDOS	BOVINOS	CERDOS	BOVINOS
MERIDA				2,700	420	SI	SI
UMAN	Salida Carr. a Campeche	LUN A SAB	LUN A SAB	150	260	SI	SI
KANASIN	Salida Carr. a Acanceh	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	250	15	SI	NO
F.M.V.Z.	X'MATKUIL	LUN A SAB	LUN A SAB	50	-	SI	SI
PROGRESO	Km 6 Carr. Mérida-Progreso	LUN A VIE	LUN A SAB	60-70	40	SI	SI
HUNUCMA	Calle 30 X 28	LUN A SAB	MAR-JUE-SAB-DOM	50	18	SI	SI
MAXCANU	Calle 25 X 21 y 30	LUN A DOM	SAB Y DOM	40	5	NO	NO
DZILAM GLZ.	Calle 38 X 19 y 21	LUN A DOM	MAR-JUE-SAB-DOM	25	7	NO	NO
HALACHO	Km 2 Carr. Halacho-Mérida	LUN A DOM	MAR-JUE-SAB-DOM	70	11	SI	SI
CONKAL	Calle 29 X 26 100 mts IMSS	LUN A DOM	MAR-JUE-SAB-DOM	45	16	SI	SI
CANSAHCAB	Calle 19 S/N	LUN A DOM	JUE-SAB-DOM	-	4	NO	NO
TEMAX	Calle 31 S/N al final calle	SAB-DOM	SAB-DOM	7	4	NO	SI
MOTUL	Calle 48 X 27 y 29 junto Gas	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	105	60	NO	NO
IZAMAL	Calle 30 S/N	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	42	9	SI	SI
HOMUN	Calle 19 Carr. Cuzama-Homu	-	MIE-SAB-DOM	-	5	NO	NO
HOCTUN	Calle 20 X 29	-	JUE-DOM	26	6	NO	NO
TEKANTO	Salida Carr. Mérida	MAR-SAB	SAB-LUN	2	2	NO	NO
TIXKOKOB	-	-	MAR-JUE-VIE-SAB-DOM	-	20	NO	SI
DZIDZANTUN	-	-	LUN-MIE-VIE-SAB	-	5	NO	NO
KEKEN T.I.F.	Knot 3 Uman Povila	-	VIER A DOM	7600	-	SI	-
PETO	Calle 28	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	-	-	-	-
TICUL	Calle 33 x 34	-	-	-	4	-	-
TEKAX	Calle 51 X 80	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	50	15	SI	SI
MUNA	Calle 34 X 27 y 29	LUN A SAB	LUN A SAB	-	-	-	-
TZUCACAB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CENOTILLO	Salida a Tixbacab	-	SAB Y DOM	35	3	NO	NO
BUCTZOTZ	Calle 21	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	56	21	SI	SI
TIZIMIN (ARIC)TIF	Carr. Tizimin-Mérida	-	LUN-MAR-MIE-JUE-VIE	-	500	-	SI
TIZIMIN	Calle 53	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	210	28	SI	SI
VALLADOLID	Calle 62 X 41 y 39	LUN A DOM	LUN A DOM	210	49	SI	SI

APPENDIX 4

Decree declaring the territory of the State of Yucatan
free of Classical Swine Fever

SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA Y DESARROLLO RURAL

ACUERDO mediante el cual se declara libre del virus de la Influenza Aviar al territorio del Estado de Yucatán.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Desarrollo Rural.

FRANCISCO LABASTIDA OCHOA, SECRETARIO DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA Y DESARROLLO RURAL, CON FUNDAMENTO EN LO DISPUESTO POR LOS ARTICULOS 35, FRACCION IV DE LA LEY ORGANICA DE LA ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA FEDERAL: 1o., 3o., 4o. FRACCION IV, 35 Y CUARTO TRANSITORIO DE LA LEY FEDERAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL: 1o. Y 32 DEL REGLAMENTO PARA CAMPAÑAS DE SANIDAD ANIMAL: 4o. Y 5o. FRACCION XXIII DEL REGLAMENTO INTERIOR DE ESTA SECRETARIA, Y EN LO ESTABLECIDO EN LA NORMA OFICIAL MEXICANA DE EMERGENCIA PARA LA CAMPAÑA NACIONAL CONTRA LA INFLUENZA AVIAR, Y

CONSIDERANDO

Que el 23 de mayo de 1994, fue reportado oficialmente el aislamiento de tres virus de Influenza Aviar (IA) tipificado como A/H5; posteriormente la Dirección General de Salud Animal de esta Dependencia, caracterizó estos aislamientos correspondiendo al tipo A/H5N2, de baja patogenicidad.

Que el 16 de junio de 1994, la Dirección General de Salud Animal envió a todas las Delegaciones Estatales de la entonces Secretaría de Agricultura y Recursos Hidráulicos, la metodología para efectuar el muestreo estadístico con el objeto de determinar la situación epidemiológica de la Influenza Aviar en cada Delegación.

Que en el Estado de Yucatán se monitoreó el ciento por ciento de la avicultura comercial, obteniéndose 35 sueros por cada unidad de producción avícola, resultando negativas las 5199 muestras analizadas, por tanto, la Entidad fue considerada como negativa a la enfermedad de la Influenza Aviar.

Que conforme a la Norma Oficial Mexicana de Emergencia para la Campaña Nacional contra la Influenza Aviar, publicada en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el 3 de agosto de 1994, y adicionada y reformada el 3 de enero de 1995, se estableció en el territorio nacional, con carácter general y obligatoria, la Campaña Nacional contra la Influenza Aviar.

Que el Gobierno Federal, en coordinación con el Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán, así como con los productores, desarrollaron acciones para el diagnóstico y vigilancia epidemiológica de la Influenza Aviar y cuyos resultados, a la presente fecha, es posible evaluar de conformidad con los objetivos y procedimientos que establece la mencionada Norma Oficial Mexicana de Emergencia.

Que de acuerdo con los datos técnicos de las acciones realizadas, se confirma que se ha llevado a cabo una efectiva vigilancia epidemiológica mediante la toma de muestras serológicas de aves comerciales, de traspato y silvestres, para la identificación del agente etiológico, arrojando todo ello resultados negativos en el territorio del Estado de Yucatán, confirmando de esta manera, que está libre del virus de la Influenza Aviar, por lo que he tenido a bien expedir el siguiente:

ACUERDO

ARTICULO PRIMERO.- Se declara libre del virus de la Influenza Aviar al territorio del Estado Libre y Soberano de Yucatán.

ARTICULO SEGUNDO.- Con el fin de que el Estado Libre y Soberano de Yucatán permanezca libre de dicha enfermedad, seguirán observándose en la citada Entidad Federativa las medidas preventivas en materia de transporte, tránsito y comercialización de aves, sus productos y subproductos provenientes de zonas en control y erradicación.

TRANSITORIO

UNICO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Dado en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, a los veintinueve días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos noventa y cinco.- El Secretario, Francisco Labastida Ochoa.- Rúbrica.

ACUERDO mediante el cual se declara libre de Fiebre Porcina Clásica al territorio del Estado de Yucatán.

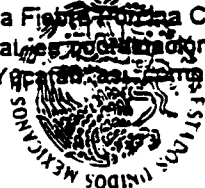
Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Desarrollo Rural.

FRANCISCO LABASTIDA OCHOA, SECRETARIO DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERÍA Y DESARROLLO RURAL, CON FUNDAMENTO EN LO DISPUESTO POR LOS ARTICULOS 35 FRACCION IV, DE LA LEY ORGANICA DE LA ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA FEDERAL: 1o., 3o., 4o. FRACCION IV, 35 Y CUARTO TRANSITORIO DE LA LEY FEDERAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL: 1o. Y 32 DEL REGLAMENTO PARA CAMPAÑAS DE SANIDAD ANIMAL: 4o. Y 5o. FRACCION XXII DEL REGLAMENTO INTERIOR DE ESTA SECRETARIA, Y EN LO ESTABLECIDO EN LA NORMA OFICIAL MEXICANA DE EMERGENCIA NOM-EM-012-ZOO-1994, CAMPAÑA NACIONAL CONTRA LA FIEBRE PORCINA CLASICA, Y

CONSIDERANDO

Que el 25 de enero de 1994, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la Norma Oficial Mexicana de Emergencia NOM-EM-012-ZOO-1994, Campaña Nacional contra la Fiebre Porcina Clásica.

Que el Gobierno Federal, en coordinación con el Gobierno del Estado de Yucatán, así como con los



productores, ha desarrollado y ejecutado acciones tendientes al control, erradicación y vigilancia de la Fiebre Porcina Clásica.

Que en el Estado de Yucatán se inició la fase de erradicación de la Fiebre Porcina Clásica en septiembre de 1993, y el último brote que se presentó en el Estado fue en el año de 1982.

Que los datos técnicos de las acciones zoonosanitarias realizadas en el Estado, confirman que se ha llevado a cabo una efectiva vigilancia epizootiológica y un control de esta enfermedad, habiéndose realizado la toma de muestra de sueros y tejidos de los porcinos de granjas tecnificadas así como de cerdos sacrificados en los principales rastros municipales dentro del territorio de la Entidad, y el análisis posterior de estas muestras en el laboratorio, han resultado negativas a la presencia del virus de la Fiebre Porcina Clásica, por lo que he tenido a bien expedir el siguiente:

ACUERDO

ARTICULO PRIMERO.- Se declara libre de Fiebre Porcina Clásica al territorio del Estado Libre y Soberano de Yucatán.

ARTICULO SEGUNDO.- Con el fin de que el Estado Libre y Soberano de Yucatán permanezca libre de dicha enfermedad, seguirán observándose en la citada Entidad Federativa, las medidas de control al ganado porcino, productos y subproductos derivados de éste, provenientes de zonas en control y erradicación.

TRANSITORIO

UNICO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Dado en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, a los veintinueve días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos noventa y cinco.- El Secretario, Francisco Labastida Ochoa.- Rúbrica.

ACUERDO mediante el cual se declaran libres de la enfermedad denominada Salmonelosis Aviar, los territorios de los estados de Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua y Nuevo León.

Al margen un sello con el Escudo Nacional, que dice: Estados Unidos Mexicanos.- Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería y Desarrollo Rural.

FRANCISCO LABASTIDA OCHOA, SECRETARIO DE AGRICULTURA, GANADERIA Y DESARROLLO RURAL, CON FUNDAMENTO EN LO DISPUESTO POR LOS ARTICULOS 35, FRACCION IV DE LA LEY ORGANICA DE LA ADMINISTRACION PUBLICA FEDERAL, 1o., 3o., 4o. FRACCION IV, 31 y 32 DE LA LEY FEDERAL DE SANIDAD ANIMAL, 4o. y 5o., FRACCION XXII, DEL REGLAMENTO INTERIOR DE ESTA DEPENDENCIA DEL EJECUTIVO FEDERAL Y EN LO ESTABLECIDO EN LA NORMA OFICIAL MEXICANA NOM-005-ZOO-1993, CAMPAÑA NACIONAL CONTRA LA SALMONELOSIS AVIAR, Y

CONSIDERANDO

Que con fecha primero de septiembre de 1994, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-005-ZOO-1993,

Campaña Nacional contra la Salmonelosis Aviar, de observancia obligatoria en el territorio nacional, que establece los procedimientos, actividades, criterios, estrategias y técnicas operativas para la prevención control y erradicación de dicha enfermedad.

Que el Gobierno Federal, en coordinación con los Gobiernos de los Estados de Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua y Nuevo León, así como con los productores, ha desarrollado y ejecutado acciones para el control, erradicación y vigilancia de la enfermedad denominada Salmonelosis Aviar, cuyos resultados a la presente fecha es posible evaluar de conformidad con los objetivos y procedimientos que establece la Norma Oficial Mexicana mencionada en el considerando que antecede.

Que en los Estados de Baja California, Baja California Sur y Chihuahua, las fases de erradicación se iniciaron en 1992 y en el Estado de Nuevo León en el año de 1993.

Que de acuerdo con los datos técnicos de las acciones realizadas, se confirma que se ha llevado a cabo una efectiva vigilancia y control epizootológico mediante la toma, tanto de muestras serológicas como bacteriológicas de órganos y la aplicación de métodos de aglutinación rápida en placa y exámenes bacteriológicos de laboratorio para el aislamiento e identificación de los agentes causales de dicha enfermedad en aves progenitoras y reproductoras, así como en aquellas destinadas a la engorda y, postura comercial, arrojando todo ello resultados negativos, no encontrándose evidencia bacteriológica en las parvadas que se hallan en explotación dentro del territorio de dichas entidades federativas, confirmándose así que están libres de Salmonelosis Aviar, por lo que he tenido a bien expedir el siguiente

ACUERDO

ARTICULO PRIMERO.- Se declaran libres de la enfermedad denominada Salmonelosis Aviar, los territorios de los Estados Libres y Soberanos de Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua y Nuevo León.

ARTICULO SEGUNDO.- Con el fin de que los Estados Libres y Soberanos de Baja California, Baja California Sur, Chihuahua y Nuevo León, permanezcan libres de dicha enfermedad, seguirán observándose en las citadas entidades federativas las medidas restrictivas en materia de transporte tránsito y comercialización de aves, sus productos y subproductos provenientes de zonas en erradicación y control.

TRANSITORIO

UNICO.- El presente Acuerdo entrará en vigor al día siguiente de su publicación en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Dado en la Ciudad de México, Distrito Federal, los veintinueve días del mes de marzo de mil novecientos noventa y cinco.- El Secretario, Francisco Labastida Ochoa.- Rúbrica.

APPENDIX 5

Breakdown of swine farms in the State of Yucatán in each municipality

**CONSOLIDADO DE GRANJAS PORCICOLAS
DEL ESTADO DE YUCATAN
POR MUNICIPIO**

7 60 CONSOLIDADO DE GRANJAS PORCICOLAS EN EL ESTADO DE YUCATAN
FOR MUNICIPIO

INVENTARIO				
MUNICIPIO	NUMERO DE GRANJAS	PIE DE CRIA	ENGORDA	SITIO 2 SITIO 3
AREA	10	12,580	0	24,000
ACARLEH	3	325	9,630	0
EDZABA	1	96	180	0
CHICHEN	2	480	0	5,500
CANTAMETEC	7	3,200	0	33,000
CHUMPE	2	76	40	0
CHICHULUB	2	190	1,100	0
CHOCHOLA	6	509	3,525	0
CHUMAYEL	3	1,585	0	6,000
CORRAL	13	1,625	8,142	0
CUZAMA	4	195	320	0
DZAH	1	350	1,459	0
DZIDZANTUN	1	100	80	0
HALACHU	9	669	1,930	0
HOCABA	1	259	1,092	0
HOCUM	4	50	920	11,000
HOMUN	5	271	828	0
HUHI	1	63	250	0

CONSOLIDADO DE GRANJAS PORCICOLAS EN EL ESTADO DE YUCATAN
POR MUNICIPIO

INVENTARIO				
MUNICIPIO	NUMERO DE GRANJAS	FIE DE CRIA	ENGORDA	SITIO 2 SITIO 3
HUICUCHA	5	1,310	5,970	0
IZamal	1	48	200	0
Progreso	6	691	5,730	0
Progreso	1	100	542	0
Progreso	8	0	0	46,000
Progreso	1	0	0	2,000
Progreso	5	474	510	0
Progreso	28	14,126	70,936	0
Progreso	4	1,220	6,650	0
Progreso	1	1,800	5,000	0
Progreso	12	127	360	40,000
Progreso	1	60	120	0
Progreso	5	2,288	16,965	0
Progreso	2	268	1,600	0
Progreso	1	1,100	5,500	0
Progreso	3	304	1,450	5,500
Progreso	2	6,400	0	0
Progreso	1	30	100	0

CONSOLIDADO DE GRANJAS PORCICOLAS EN EL ESTADO DE YUCATAN
POR MUNICIPIO

INVENTARIO						
MUNICIPIO	NUMERO DE GRANJAS	PIE DE CRIA	ENCORDA	SITIO 2	SITIO 3	
TECOM	10	1,174	5,406	0	0	
TECAL DE VENEZAS	3	182	660	0	0	
TEPANTO	2	75	149	0	5,500	
TEPEA	2	942	5,020	0	0	
TEPEIT	3	276	754	0	0	
TEPACAN	1	0	0	0	5,500	
TEPEIZ	4	482	1,710	0	0	
TEPEA	1	63	400	0	0	
TEHANE	1	95	600	0	0	
TEUL	1	536	4,000	0	0	
TEHUCUR	5	290	414	0	5,500	
TEHUIQUE	4	448	736	0	0	
TEHUAL	1	0	0	0	5,500	
TEYOA	1	188	1,200	0	0	
TEYAH	9	1,500	11,210	0	0	
TEYALLOLO	1	63	440	0	0	
TEYATIN	2	230	2,420	0	0	
TOTAL	215	59,711	188,252	87,000	115,000	

APPENDIX 6

Report of diagnostic results for the detection of Classical Swine Fever antibodies



SECRETARÍA DE AGRICULTURA
GANADERÍA Y DESARROLLO RURAL
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

DIRECCION GENERAL DE SALUD ANIMAL
CENTRO NACIONAL DE SERVICIOS DE DIAGNOSTICO EN SALUD ANIMAL
RESULTADOS DE DIAGNOSTICO

CENASA KM 37.5
CARRET. MEXICO-PACHUCA
TECAMAC. EDO. DE MEXICO

EXPEDIENTE: 89

PROPIETARIO: SUBDELEGACION DE GANADERIA EN EL ESTADO DE YUCATAN

FECHA DE RECEPCION: 20 DE MARZO DE 1995

MUESTRA: 2888 SUEROS (T95-1420 AL 1475)

ESTUDIO SOLICITADO: INMUNOPEROXIDASA PARA DETECCION DE
ANTICUERPOS CONTRA FIEBRE PORCINA CLASICA.

RESULTADO:

2888 SUEROS NEGATIVOS A ANTICUERPOS CONTRA FIEBRE PORCINA CLASICA

MUNICIPIO	No. DE GRANJAS POR MUNICIPIO	TOTAL DE SUEROS
ABALA	10	170
ACANCEH	3	48
BOKOBA	1	5
CACALCHEN	3	42
CANTAMAYEC	7	175
CHAPAB	2	10
CHICXULUB	2	10
CHOCHOLA	6	30
CHUMAYEL	3	57
CONKAL	14	70
CUZAMA	4	20
DZAN	1	9
DZIDZANTUN	1	5
HALACHO	9	45
HOCABA	1	6
HOCTUM	4	56
HOMUN	5	25
HUHI	1	5
HUNUCMA	5	40
IZAMAL	1	5
KANASIN	0	40
KINCHIL	1	5
KOPOMA	0	232
KAMA	1	15
MAXCANU	3	15

Continúa hoja No. 2.

ACC

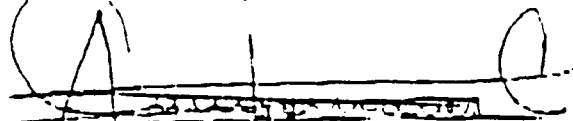


SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA
SECRETARIA DE DESARROLLO RURAL
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

2

MUNICIPIO	Nº.DE GRANJAS POR MUNICIPIO	TOTAL DE SUEROS
MERIDA	25	465
MOTUL	4	40
MUNA	1	36
OPICHEN	11	176
OXKUTZCAB	1	5
PROGRESO	5	114
SAMAHIL	2	10
SANTA ELENA	1	32
SEYE	3	36
SOTUTA	2	30
TEADO	1	5
TECOH	9	45
TEKAL DE VENEGAS	3	15
TEKANTO	2	28
TEKAX	2	30
TEKIT	3	15
TEPACAN	1	26
TETIZ	4	20
TEYA	1	5
THANMEK	1	5
TICUL	1	21
TIMUCUY	5	30
TIXKOKOB	4	20
TIXPEHUAL	1	26
UAYMA	1	7
UMAN	7	63
YOBAIN	2	14
DISTRITO 178 MERIDA		279
DISTRITO 179 TICUL		50
DISTRITO 180 TIZIMIN		14
DISTRITO 181 VALLADOLID		86

COMUNICADO AL MVZ. ISAIAS SAURI EL DIA 24 DE MARZO DE 1995 A LAS 12:00 HORAS.


MVZ. ARTURO A. CAMPOMANES CORTES
DIRECTOR DEL CENASA

MVZ. CARLOS GONZALEZ SILVA
SUBDIRECTOR DE PATOLOGIA
DIAGNOSTICA

FECHA: 24 DE MARZO DE 1995

AACC/CGS/JER/mvm.